UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO		
10/016,880	12/14/2001		Carl R. Chapman	A-207	6048		
919	7590 07/	01/2004		EXAMINER			
PITNEY BO	OWES INC.	MUSSER, BARBARA J					
35 WATERV	IEW DRIVE						
P.O. BOX 30	00	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER				
MSC 26-22				1733			
SHELTON,	CT 06484-8000						
,				DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004	DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

					V.17			
		Applica	ation No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/016	,880	CHAPMAN, CARL	₋ R.			
		Examir	ner	Art Unit				
		Barbara	a J. Musser	1733				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun or Reply	ication appears on	the cover sheet with the	correspondence ad	dress			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN nsions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comm period for reply specified above is less than thirty (3) period for reply is specified above, the maximum st pre to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months are dipatent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ICATION. of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no nunication. i0) days, a reply within the atutory period will apply an will, by statute, cause the	event, however, may a reply be ti statutory minimum of thirty (30) da d will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fron application to become ABANDONI	mely filed ys will be considered timel the mailing date of this of ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
1)	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on						
'=	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.							
3)	<u></u>							
٠,٣	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposit	ion of Claims							
4) 🏹	Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the a	application						
٠,حــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
	☑ Claim(s)is/are allowed. ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are rejected.							
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ction and/or election	n requirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers							
_	The specification is objected to by th	e Evaminer						
· ·	The drawing(s) filed on is/are		h) objected to by the	Evaminer				
10)	Applicant may not request that any obje							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	· ·		, ,	ED 1 121(d)			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to		- · ·	•	• •			
	, under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•						
	_	for foreign priority	undon 35 H C C \$ 440/a	s) (d) == (5)				
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority	documents have b	een received.	, , , , ,				
	2. Certified copies of the priority							
	3. Copies of the certified copies			ed in this National	Stage			
	application from the Internation		• • • •					
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action	n for a list of the ce	ertified copies not receiv	ed.				
•								
Attachmen	• •		۰	(070.415)				
	te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F	PTO-948)	4) Interview Summan Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) 🛛 Infon	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or rr No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/16/02</u> .		5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:		D-152)			

Art Unit: 1733

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 3-10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 3-10, it is unclear what is meant by the drive means being actuated identically. It is unclear if it means that the drive means is actuated at the same time for each article, or that both drive means are driven the same distance, or that each drive means drives the article forward the same distance, i.e. the article is driven forward the same distance between the first and second locations as between the second and third and whether that is relative to the front or back of the envelope. For the purposes of examination, it is assumed to mean that the first drive means drives the envelopes a first predetermined distance which is the same for all envelopes and that the second drive means drives all the envelopes a second predetermined distance which is the same for all envelope sizes, but that they are not the same predetermined distance.

Regarding claim 10, it is unclear what exactly is required by the claim as it is an apparatus claim dependent on a method. It is unclear if the apparatus must be capable of processing an envelope, or if it must have a flapper and an inserter and a moistening

Art Unit: 1733

element. For the purposes of examination, it is assumed to required only the apparatus pieces listed and must be capable of processing an envelope.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bennett(U.S Patent 4,119,482).

Bennett discloses a method of processing a plurality of packages by sensing the front edge of a package, driving it forward, and applying a label, the applicator of which is driven by the sensor which senses the front of the package. (Col. 8, II. 24-38) The distance between the sensor and the applicator is predetermined and the controls set so that the label is always applied to the package. It is noted that the claims do not require driving the article only the predetermined distance.

5. Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bergman et al.(U.S Patent 4,935078).

Bergman et al. discloses a method of processing a plurality of envelopes by sensing the trailing edge of a package, driving it forward, decelerating it, and applying a label.(Col. 11, II. 1-20) The distance between the sensor and the applicator is predetermined and the controls set so that the label is always applied to the package.

Art Unit: 1733

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ricketts et al.(U.S. Patent 5,511,357).

Ricketts et al. discloses an apparatus comprising means for feeding, means for sensing the envelope, means for recording the data point sensed, and means for driving the envelope a predetermined distance from the data point.(Col. 4, II. 56- Col. 5, II. 2; Figures 1-4) The CPU is capable of recording the data point sensed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claims 1, 2, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yui(U.S Patent 4,609,421) in view of Bergman et al.

Yui discloses an apparatus for sealing an envelope wherein the envelope is driven forward, a sensor senses the size of the envelope and actuates a stopper, the envelope is stopped so that its crease line is in a specific location, the envelope has adhesive applied to it, it moves backward a specific distance to seal the envelope, and then it moves forward a specific distance.(Abstract; Col. 4, II. 10-40; Col. 5, II. 17-21)

The stopper(23) stops the envelope at a predetermined distance from the beginning of the equipment so that the crease lines of all the envelopes are in the same location.

After creasing it is driven backward until the flap is sealed. The reference does not

Art Unit: 1733

explicitly state the envelope is driven backward the same distance with every envelope. However, one in the art reading the reference as a whole would appreciate that the crease line of all the envelopes is in the same location, and therefore the flap is in the same location, and therefore the envelopes would be driven backward the same distance as the same amount of envelope needed pressure to be applied to it to seal the flap.

The reference does not disclose the sensor detecting the length of the envelope, but rather uses it to detect the width and infers the length therefrom. Bergman et al. discloses a method of processing a plurality of envelopes by sensing the trailing edge of a package, driving it forward, decelerating it, and applying a label.(Col. 11, II. 1-20) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the sensor of Yui to detect the length of the envelope as that would be a direct means of determining the length rather than the indirect means of the reference and since it would allow the machine to seal other size envelopes than the ones it is set up for.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ricketts et al. in view of Marzullo(U.S. Patent 5,415,068).

Ricketts et al. discloses a method of filling an envelope wherein the envelope's trailing edge is detected as the envelope is fed to the device, and the envelope is moved a specific distance so that the trailing edge is located at a first filling location where the envelope is stopped and filled, and then at a second sealing location where the envelope is stopped and sealed.(Col. 3, II. 50-53, 62- Col. 4, II. 1; Col. 4, II. 56-Col.

Art Unit: 1733

5, II. 1; Col. 6, II. 21-25) The trailing edge for all envelopes is located at the same point in both operations. The reference does not disclose stopping the envelope when the trailing edge is detected. Marzullo discloses an apparatus for filling an envelope wherein when the trailing edge of the envelope is sensed, the envelope is stopped until the device is ready to process the envelope.(Col. 1, II. 16-22; Col. 3, II. 58-67) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to stop the envelope of Ricketts et al. after the trailing edge is sensed so that a new envelope is not fed into the apparatus before the previous one has moved forward enough so that the device does not jam.(Col. 3, II. 58-67)

Allowable Subject Matter

- 10. Claims 4-9 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action.
- 11. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not teach or fairly suggest a method of performing operations on an envelope wherein the crease of the envelope is the trailing edge, the trailing edge is sensed at a position x, the envelope is moved to a second location where the crease is located at a specific point y and performing an operation, then moving it to a third location for the trailing edge z and performing an operation wherein the distance the envelope is moved, e.g. from x to y, and from y to z, is independent of the length of the envelope and is the same for all envelope sizes.

Art Unit: 1733

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barbara J. Musser whose telephone number is (571) 272-1222. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday; alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Blaine Copenheaver can be reached on (571)-272-1156. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

10

-:NI

ERVISOP

BJM